The WILSON BULLETIN

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NOTES AND NEWS

Concluded from page 412.

facturers of library and office equipment, and Gaylord Brothers of Syracuse, famous for library supplies. Associated with the department are Mr. Isaac Stevens, designer and planner of library furniture for Yawman and Erbe for the past twenty-five years, and also, as consulting librarian, Miss Jane I. Baumler, and, in advisory capacity, Mr. Forrest B. Spaulding, both of Gaylord Brothers.

The Library Service Department has just issued the second number of a new publication to appear monthly hereafter. This issue bore, for a title, the following: "What Would You Call This Publication?" with details of a cash prize contest, open to August 1, for a suitable name for the publication. Those interested in details may have them by applying to the Library Service Department.

The University of Missouri has on hand a number of packages of debate material that were prepared last year for debating teams on the question of Independence for the Philippines. Any librarian anticipating a demand for debate material on this question, and wishing to secure some of these packages, should write to Mr. H. O. Severance, Librarian, Columbia, Mo.

Any subscriber having a copy of the International Index for September, 1923, to dispose of, will confer a favor by sending it to us.

Work is being begun on a second edition of the List of Subject Headings for Small Libraries; edited by M. E. Sears. The principal change to be made in this edition is the addition of the *see also* references. The demand for these references has come especially from the teachers in the summer library schools who use the List as a text book in their courses on subject headings. Any suggestions for changes and improvements in this second edition will be gratefully received by the editor.

Attention of librarians is asked for the following pages of the Bulletin displaying some of our new publications and importations. The new 4100-title edition of the Children's Catalog is to be sold on the service basis, with a maximum of $12, and the price to any individual library will be quoted on request. ¶We have taken an agency for the sale of the well-known Catalogue Général de la Librairie Française, and shall be pleased to book standing orders for Volume 28 and future volumes. ¶The prices quoted for the Deutsches Bücherverzeichnis and Bibliographie der Zeitschriftenliteratur, apply only to the few sets we have on hand and will not be renewed when these are disposed of. ¶If you have not yet taken advantage of the special price for the complete set of Classics of American Librarianship, now is a good time to do so, as Volume 5 is just ready.

It has long been our belief that the Children's Catalog could be used in the Children's room in place of a card catalog by writing the call numbers of the books the library has opposite the author entries. A few children's librarians who have tried the plan have kindly written us of their experience. We should like to hear from any others who have tried it, whether or not they found the plan successful.

The librarian of Connecticut College, New London, Conn., would like to secure, if possible, a second-hand copy of the Readers' Guide, Volume I, 1900-1904.

The
WILSON BULLETIN

DEVOTED TO THE H. W. WILSON COMPANY PUBLICATIONS AND THEIR USES IN LIBRARY SERVICE

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THE HOSPITAL LIBRARY[1]

Early hospital libraries existed, with one or two exceptions, in private mental hospitals only, while today sanatoria for tubercular patients, children's hospitals and municipal general hospitals are demanding not only books but libraries and library service.

Doctors and nurses returned from the army to their home towns, remembered the organized libraries and selected books, the bedside service, and the contented patients of war days and wondered why something of the sort would not work in city hospitals. Librarians who had served in the camps looked at the full shelves of their home libraries and remembered how much "the boys" had liked those books when they were sick. So one of these librarians went to the superintendents of the six general hospitals in his city and offered to start a "drive" for permanent collections of books for each hospital, lend books from the public library, and provide a hospital librarian from his staff who would visit the wards and carry books to the bed patients. Everyone was enthusiastic, six book wagons of the A.L.A. pattern were bought, and Sioux City became the proud pioneer in the new type of "group" library administration whereby the hospital and the public library combine to furnish books to patients. Many other cities and towns have followed this plan with satisfactory results.

This "group" system is undoubtedly the better method of providing book service in small hospitals, but the "unit" plan as followed by McLean, Bloomingdale, and Shepard and Enoch Pratt Mental Hospitals and the Massachusetts General and Lakeside Hospitals for general and surgical cases, is without question the ideal one for large hospitals which can afford it. Each of these hospitals has its own medical and general libraries, funds for buying new books and a librarian attached to the staff. Lakeside Hospital has also a very fine collection of books on nursing and allied subjects for the use of its training school, and it draws heavily upon the Cleveland Public Library for supplementary reading, talks to nurses on books, and cooperation in every way along these lines. At McLean Hospital, before the war disrupted the training school, courses on books and reading and on fine arts were given by the librarian to the nurses as a part of the curriculum.

As the value of hospital libraries is now fully acknowledged, their future seems assured. The superintendent of one general hospital remarked: "These libraries are wonderful things for the patients. We doctors used to think that when we had performed a successful operation our duty was ended. If the patient died of homesickness after it, that was none of our concern. We knew that a contented mind was half the battle, but we took little pains to make him contented. Now we consider that the hospital must look after the mental health of a patient during convalescence, and we have learned that wholesome books do more than almost any other one thing to keep him happy and help him get well."

[1] Extract from "The Hospital Library" by E. Kathleen Jones. A.L.A. 1923.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR HOSPITAL LIBRARIES

Based on the Experience of Bloomingdale Hospital [1]

(1) A hospital population needs a library for the same reasons that other communities need one. Even when a public library is nearby, the sick in the hospitals are unable to go to it.

(2) The influence of reading upon the mind may also, however, be used with benefit in dealing with the mental aspects of illness generally and especially with illnesses in which disorders of the mind are the principal characteristic.

(3) To accomplish this effectively it is necessary to have available a library of specially selected books and periodicals and the service of a specially qualified librarian.

(4) The librarian should be a person who is genuinely interested in people and who finds satisfaction in aiding with their problems.

(5) She should by training and experience have obtained a working insight into the problems of the physically and mentally ill.

(6) Probably the best place to obtain the practical instruction and training needed is a hospital for nervous and mental disorders.

(7) The hospital library should receive from the business and medical managers of the hospital well defined consideration and support. It can properly be regarded as a department of special therapeutics and the librarian should rank with the directors of similar departments.

(8) In the selection of books for the library and for individual patients, the librarian should receive the cooperation and advice of the physicians.

(9) The library should be accessible to all persons employed by the hospital, and the librarian should aid them to select books of value to them. She should also instruct the nurses in the use of reading in the care of the sick.

(10) The medical and nursing libraries of the hospital should be under the management of the trained librarian.

(11) Hospital librarians should, by means of their observations, studies, training and experience, contribute substantially to the further development of libraries and reading in the treatment of the sick.

Report of the Medical Service of the New York State Hospitals [2]

The committee makes specific recommendations for the improvement of the service, as follows:

We recommend that the medical and general libraries in each hospital be put in charge of a trained librarian; pending this, the medical library should be put in charge of one of the staff physicians, who should be given the necessary clerical assistance. . . . Medical libraries should be placed in a separate, properly equipped room or rooms, centrally located, for the use of the staff. . . . The committee recommends that the director of the Institute be requested from time to time to give suggestions as to new books suitable for purchase for hospital libraries.

THE PUBLIC LIBRARY AND HOSPITAL LIBRARY SERVICE [3]

Hospital service from the public library has come to stay! It is in line with the express desire and policy of public library officials to reach out and extend the lines of service of a public library to every corner of the community. Long ago public libraries discovered that it was not to their advantage to hide their light under a bushel. The up-to-date progressive public library has been seeking in every proper and legitimate way to take the library to the people and not wait for the people to come to the library. We have seen this in the establishing of branch libraries in the outlying sections of the city; in the placing of numerous deposits of books in schools, factories, shops and stores; in the use of book wagons, in both city and country districts and in the use of the parcel post in placing books in the hands of patrons. In so doing the public library has really become

[1] Extract from paper by William L. Russell, Medical Director of Bloomingdale. Library Journal. December 15, 1924. p. 1063-7.

[2] By Doctors George H. Kirby, William L. Russell, John R. Ross, of New York psychiatric hospitals.

[3] By Clarence W. Sumner, librarian, Sioux City (Ia.) Public Library. Extract from paper read before the A.L.A. Hospital Libraries Round Table at the Chicago Mid-winter Meeting, January 3, 1924. Reprinted from Library Journal. February 5, 1925.

an active potential force which reaches out and touches and quickens the lives of individuals in the community. In all these efforts to extend its usefulness and carry its resources direct to its patrons, I would remind you that the library is going out and taking its wares to people who are well, who are physically able, if they so desire, to go to the library for the assistance they require. If it is desirable to take the library to well people is it not even more desirable to take its resources to the sick and afflicted who are unable to go themselves. If any kind of extension work is justified, and we all believe that it is, then hospital extension is doubly justified.

I am far less concerned with any vindication of hospital service, as a legitimate function of the public library, than I am with the way that it is carried on. Any work that is worth doing at all is worth doing well. That is particularly true of hospital library work. There is absolutely no place for half-baked enthusiasm either on the part of administrative heads of our public libraries or those whom they place in immediate charge. Far better, in my opinion, that a library not undertake this service at all rather than to undertake it in any half-hearted way. The librarian should be completely "sold" on the opportunities and possibilities for genuine service and should be fired with a certain amount of enthusiasm for the undertaking. He should realize that it is all-inclusive in its scope and that to be successful, it should not be allowed to break down at any point. No library activity in hospitals is complete unless it provides professional and special ability in work with children. A hospital librarian may be ever so capable with adults, but have neither the training nor the natural ability to handle the children successfully. Any hospital library service that fails to take into consideration the great possibilities in this direction, is only a half-service.

Another point so fundamental to success, as it seems to me, is the number of visits a week made by the hospital librarian to each institution. We believe that twice a week is the minimum and that three times a week is better. Visits of once a week should not be considered at all, as many patients will never come in contact with the service, having entered and left the hospital before the hospital librarian has had an opportunity to visit them.

MARYA OF THE SCRAP BOOKS

Marya is Russian and imperious. She is only a little wisp of a thing, seven and small at that, born as she was at a time when there was neither place nor food for babies in that enormous, unwieldy country of hers. Perhaps she would have been tubercular and almost deaf had there been no war to make bad matters worse. But as it was bad matters were so much worse as to make the mother of Marya, with her dying husband and two tiny chits of girls, risk coming to a strange country and a strange language. Marya, of course, has learned no English, though in Yiddish she can fill the ward if sufficiently aroused. It may be the mopping-up boy who is the unconscious offender or one of her hospital mates on the South Porch. It matters not who, but woe betide—she becomes a little fury, burning with anger and when her weakened voice fails her, her gestures, her eyes, her quick running back and forth keep up the story.

Today Marya sat on the foot of one of the beds as in came the hospital book cart. She knows well the Public Library Book lady. Marya could never be overlooked. First a short little barklike cough and she motions that she is to have a supply, immediately slipping from the bed and going to her little red chair where she sits primly with hands clasped in her lap. Yes, of course, there are the scrap books for Marya—though they must be discarded when she is through with them. Her little mask-like face softens as she carefully and slowly turns leaf after leaf. Then she stops and goes back to her friend in the bed, quite livened. Her quick fingers and eager noddings impatiently say: "Look, look, this is something I know about. Look, I will tell you." It is a cut-out advertisement of a noble galleon done in mellow autumn colors, nobly breasting the spraying sea. But to Marya what is it? She holds up three fingers—her father died at sea—and measures their dif-

ferent heights, the mother, herself and baby sister. There is a slight cackling sound of Ma-ma, then she points to a glass of water. Then her slim finger goes round and round. There is more, much more. A look of positive distaste, of discomfort comes over those mobile features of hers. Her hand goes to her stomach and you can see her green and seasick on the steerage bunks. A page decorated with a steaming bowl of famous soup leads Marya further to show how impossible it was to eat during those awful days, always she must run for cover in acute distress. Her quick little hands say "No, take it away" and her face shows a humorous resignation. Then back to the boat and the tale went on, a biography as brought to mind by these chance cut-outs, on the pages of the scrap books. Hundreds of such books go from the public library to the hospitals. Now comes a page with a smiling pink-cheeked roguish youngster and little Marya deprived of her birthright before she was born, nods and smiles as she makes it perfectly clear that they two are one and the same. She pats and strokes with deft little touches. Then a big burly old grandfather turns up. All such are Santa Claus to her and she makes as if to kiss this notable personage. To Marya he is very notable as she saw him, really, at Christmas time and he picked her up and she kissed him; the only one who was given that astounding privilege. All nice old men with chubby cheeks and white whiskers are Marya's own. This is only a day or two with Marya and her scrap books. There are scores and scores of—well perhaps not all Maryas—and hundreds of days and how many, many scrap books can be used in one day. Loud may be the wails of the magazine reader because half of it and perhaps the better half is given over to advertisements, gay and intriguing; a beautiful baked ham, a marvellously colored mountain road, with, to be sure, an automobile in the offing, or attendant upon that Apollo-like young man accoutred cap à pied for a little "skiing." Countless happy children romp through these pages, the scrap-book makers' heaven. There boats go sailing by, and its pages of porridge and oranges positively make you yearn for a bib and breakfast. Spritely little girls play rollicking games in bright fresh ginghams on a hilltop, and others, go romping some with hoops, some in boots and some in lux-cleaned gowns. Whole rows of dogs and horses, and cats come in for their share of place and esteem. The magazine has been cut to pieces, what then? Oh, countless things, discarded picture books, old Christmas cards and valentines. Candy box edging is beautiful fairy lace, little black and white cut-outs are not to be overlooked. These cast-offs come into their own under the skillful manipulation of a new kind of book-maker with a little imagination and plenty of paste that sticks.

A DOLL'S HOUSE HOSPITAL LIBRARY SERVICE

A miniature set, including two hospital beds, with bedside tables and chairs, growing plants, etc., and library truck, with dolls holding miniature books, for patients and librarian, the whole room measuring no more than thirty-six inches, was made under the joint direction of the Hospital Librarian and Occupational Therapist at Ancker Hospital, St. Paul. Many of the patients on the pavilion (tuberculosis) worked on it, either painting walls and beds, hemming sheets and pillow-cases, or, most difficult of all, changing a cigar-box into a book cart. This last artist was not able to finish his masterpiece unfortunately. But the hospital carpenter came to the rescue with sliced checkers for wheels, and then with a coat of stain produced a book cart with filing case, guides, and even pencil. Some of our faithful friends at the library including both the janitor and the catalog staff made the books, dummy and real, so that it was complete to be on exhibition at the Hospital Libraries' Round Table at the Chicago Mid-Winter Meeting. By request this graphic representation of what hospital library service is was turned over to and made a part of the A.L.A. exhibit which is given space at all national hospital and medical meetings.

COURSES FOR NURSES

In some of the St. Paul hospitals a short course of three talks on Hospital Library Service has been included in the nurses' training. These talks are aimed to show the nurse the why and something of the how of this idea of using books to help cure the patients. Results have proven that there is splendid response to these hour lectures and that the nurses give far more cooperation after they know what it is all about. Incidentally they begin to read themselves and in one instance have asked and received a special loan collection in their own nurses' home under their own supervision.

The course in art and literature of McLean Hospital Training School for Nurses is given the last part of the senior year, five hours on each subject. McLean Hospital Library contains a rich collection of art books and reproductions of pictures by all the old and modern masters, photographs of all sizes, illustrated books of travel, university prints, and post cards. A reflectoscope of pretty fair quality is pressed into service to get these before the class in the proper time and place.

An outline of the course follows:

ART

1. Definition of art: A few dates.
2. Prehistoric: Cave drawings; Egyptian; Assyrian; Greek.
3. Christian: Cathedrals, from catacombs to St. Peter's.
4. Painting in Italy, 1300-1600; From Cimabue to Raphael (not including Leonardo, Michelangelo and Andrea del Sarto.) Date chart showing grouping of great painters in the space of a hundred years.
5. Leonardo de Vinci, Michaelangelo and Andrea del Sarto.
6. Flemish, Dutch and German schools, with a glance at Spain, a few English portraits, and finally, attention called to the fine example of Gilbert Stuart—his portrait of John McLean which hangs in our own McLean Library.

LITERATURE

1. Ancient writing: Assyrian cylinders, libraries of clay tablets, manuscripts, printing.
2. Chaucer to Milton.
3. Dryden to present, specializing in Johnson and Burns, and ending with Kipling and Stevenson.
4. Early American literature: Bradford's *History of Plymouth Colony,* with story of the manuscript; Cotton Mather, etc.
5. Bryant to Mark Twain.

In selecting pictures to show and passages to quote, preference is always given to the *most familiar.* These seem to catch and hold the attention and interest and lead to points to be made.

The aim of the course is to associate literature and art with life, and not treat the subjects as if they were something aside and outside of daily living.

The pupils are encouraged to avail themselves of the treasures of the library all their spare time. One or another of them is to be found there an hour every day for weeks at a time, reading and looking at art books and pictures. Others have requested the books referred to in the talks.

HOSPITAL LIBRARY NEWS

Twice a week each at the Mercy and Hackley Hospitals, Muskegon, Michigan, Miss Ruth Plumb, an assistant from the library, distributes books to the patients in the wards. "Library days" at the hospitals are looked forward to eagerly. Often when Miss Plumb steps out of the elevator with her rubber-tired book truck full of books there will be some one in a wheel chair waiting for her in the hall.

"Say, did you bring me that new Zane Grey you promised me? Fine! And say, will you go into 209 to see Sam? He wanted to see you as soon as you came up."

There are picture books for the children, and books about babies for the new mothers. The Italian who can't read English is given an Italian book, and the mechanic who was injured in his work is given a machine shop book if he wants one.

The trained hospital librarian knows a good book when she sees one. She knows patients, too, and administers books with as much professional skill as the physician does his medicine. One of the leading psychiatrists of the country tells us it is almost impossible to over-estimate the therapeutic value of read-

ing, and that we must consider it in this light as well as in its relation to occupation and recreational work.

The Indianapolis Public Library is one of the many in the country who are including book service to hospitals in their community activities. In the Robert W. Long Hospital and the City Hospital the hospital librarian goes on daily rounds with her book truck, averaging three hundred and thirty bedside visits each week. The collection of books and magazines for hospital library service is being constantly enriched by gifts from friends of the library. During this last year six hundred and forty-three books were given to the library for this service. More than eighteen thousand books and magazines were read by the hospital patients this year.

At the request of the library board and hospital officials of Fort Dodge, Iowa, the Sioux City Public Library has been asked to assist in the organization of a hospital service in Fort Dodge similar to the hospital service system in Sioux City.

Books and magazine service will be furnished to the patients in local hospitals by the Gary Public Library, Gary, Indiana, it was decided at a meeting of the library board some weeks ago. The hospitals will provide equipment for the distribution of the reading matter, in the form of silent book trucks, for carrying the books from ward to ward.

Bangor Public Library has opened a hospital library service, working in conjunction with the Eastern Main General Hospital. Elmar T. Boyd, librarian, has been cooperating with Dr. George E. Stone, superintendent of the hospital, in planning for a library in the hospital, and although the work has been begun on a small scale, it is planned to gradually increase to meet the needs.

The books are bought and furnished by the library, and the hospital has set aside a room and has obtained the other necessary equipment. Miss Pauline T. Tartre, in charge of the extension work at the library, spends one afternoon a week at the hospital, visiting each ward, and giving out books to those who wish them, and are able to read, trying to fit the book to the needs of the patient.

Library service has been established recently at the Noyes Hospital, St. Joseph, Mo., it has been announced by Jesse Cunningham, public librarian. Miss Esther Frederickson, head of the circulation department of the central public library, is in charge. If the service is a success, libraries will be established in other hospitals for the benefit of the patients and employees. The books will be wheeled from one room to another on carts provided by the hospital. If the demand is sufficient, more than one day each week will be set aside for the hospitals.

Twice-a-week the book cart makes its rounds at the Ancker Hospital, St. Paul, Minn. and all who can may read. Everyone is served, whether it be scrub woman or head surgeon, interne or student nurse. The average number of patients per day in 1924 for this hospital was six hundred and two, the total circulation (excluding magazines and scrap-books) was 14,022. The total number of patients per day for 1924 in the nine hospitals served is 1,367 with a total circulation (excluding magazines, etc.) of 37,653.

The hospital service of the Minneapolis Public Library has been taking books and magazines to the Minneapolis General Hospital (seven hundred beds) since the beginning of the service, two years ago.

In that time 56,311 books and magazines have been issued to the patients, internes and nurses of this hospital.

Books in sixteen different foreign languages, and on nearly every subject under the sun, from the fourth dimension to the knitting of bead-bags, have been carried to the patients. One paralytic who had to turn the pages with a stick held between his teeth, read two books on Art almost every week, along with poetry and standard fiction.

Besides the General Hospital, ten private hospitals, totalling 1,126 beds, have semi-weekly library service.

Hospital Circulation

The hospital library service provided for the Mayo Clinic by the Rochester, Minn., Public Library, was carried on by Mrs. Faust and Miss Culligan from January to June and since then has been done by Miss Scott. This department of the work has made splendid

progress in spite of handicaps—limited largely by lack of books and a definite sum with which to carry on this work. A large number of books have been cataloged and a careful weeding out has been in force, books with small print and books that have lost their interest being discarded. During 1924 30,335 books or 79 per cent more than in 1923 were issued to patients in the hospitals which include St. Mary's, The Colonial, Kahler, Damon and the Worrell. Except for the latter, visits are made twice a week to the hospitals. As far as we can reckon from the incomplete records of the previous year this is an increase of 13,431 books or 79 per cent. The circulation by hospital has been as follows: St. Mary's, 14,827; Colonial, 6,528; Kahler, 6,325; Worrell, 1,903, and Damon, 754, the latter being the circulation from September 1 when this service was started. Patients enjoy this service greatly and it is appreciated by some of the doctors. There is a big field for this department and we feel that given time its true qualities will gain for it proper recognition.

The Sioux City, Iowa, Hospital Department, the pioneer in the field and without question one of the most complete and efficient to be found anywhere, is now serving twelve institutions.

The opinion of the hospital authorities regarding the value they place on this work, is set forth in a paragraph of the librarian's November monthly report: "It is interesting and significant as to the value the hospitals place on this work, that St. Vincent's Hospital has about completed the equipment of a room for the Hospital Library Service at a cost of $700 to the hospital. Here, as well as in other hospitals of the city, we were glad to have a corner in the basement when we first inaugurated this service in Sioux City Hospitals. Plans are already made for similar first floor accommodations in the two new hospitals. The Hospital Library Service has demonstrated its worth to its patrons and the hospital authorities are glad to recognize its worth by providing us with such splendid quarters."

Books numbering 36,748 were placed in the hands of the sick in Sioux City hospitals and homes during the past year, which is an increase of 8,750 over 1923. Since the organization of this work more than two hundred thousand books have been circulated.

When the Municipal Tuberculosis Sanatorium was opened at Northville, the authorities planned to add a library for the patients and staff to the equipment. They applied to the Detroit Public Library for assistance, and by the joint efforts of the Board of Health and the Public Library, a library was opened with a full-time librarian in charge.

The aim of the library was well expressed in a circular which was distributed shortly after its opening:

Just because you are restricted by rules of rest, does not mean that opportunity has passed away.

Robert Louis Stevenson suffered from tuberculosis all his life. What he accomplished was in spite of tuberculosis.

Thomas Carlyle was stimulated by bad health to greater work.

Poor health has been the inspiration of some of the world's greatest men. Therefore, make your stay at the Sanatorium profitable in every way. Good books and a dictionary will do a lot.

Use the library to improve your English. Do some of the reading you have put off or never had the time to do. Take an interest in good literature. There are a thousand good books in the library.

Read, not only the best literature of all the ages, but also get interested in some science. It will give your mind a healthy occupation, while your body is taking a rest, and make your stay here pay mentally as well as physically.

There are correspondence extension courses from the University of Detroit. If you are particularly interested in any subject where such a course may be used, the librarian will aid you in making your selection.

The Minnesota Hospital Librarians' Lunch Club

The Minnesota Hospital Librarians' Lunch Club holds its informal meetings the last Saturday of each month on neutral ground, i.e., in one of the tea-houses near the Campus of the University of Minnesota. There are always from twelve to twenty present to listen to a guest such as Dr. R. O. Beard from the College of Medicine or Miss Bessie Baker (Johns Hopkins), Superintendent of Nurses of Charles T. Miller Hospital, Inc., and President of Minnesota Association of Nurses; or Mr. F. K. Walter, librarian of the University of Minnesota who is the official sponsor of the new course worked out for all who wish training for this work. There is a great deal of informal discussion of ever-present problems, an unfailing supply of

amusing anecdote and intelligent interest and good humor.

Occasionally Miss Hickman and Miss Scott come up from Rochester and upon Miss Carey from the State Board of Control we depend for the word that often puts things right. The librarians of the United States Veterans' Bureau Hospitals in Minneapolis and St. Paul join us as does always the librarian at the State Hospital for Crippled, Deformed and Indigent Children. It is hoped that these meetings will not only form a stout little nucleus for all in the state who are interested in this library specialization, but that in so doing actual development of aims and methods may result. We are fortunate in being in so large and well equipped a hospital center, St. Paul and Minneapolis with each its quota of hospitals plus the University hospitals and nurses training school plus the hospital opportunities of the Mayo Foundation, part of the University, at Rochester.

COURSES IN HOSPITAL LIBRARY SERVICE

Offered at the University of Minnesota

A demand exists for library service in hospitals and allied institutions. It is a growing demand voiced everywhere and especially in the hospitals of the large cities. A brief experience of this service has taught hospital administrators, physicians and nurses the remedial value of reading. It serves as a form of occupational therapy which promotes the patient's happiness and tends, therefore, to a more rapid cure of his disabilities, if they are of a curable nature, and to the exercise of greater patience and contentment if they are not.

The librarian can find no field of more rewarding service than this, nor one which calls for more educated insight and technical adaptation. It follows that such a course as the University of Minnesota offers in hospital library service must be the cap-sheaf of the ordinary university courses by which librarians are prepared for their profession. A bulletin describing such a course outlines a sequence of three years of collegiate study, one year of library training, and a fifth year in the theory and practice of hospital library service which should insure fitness for this work.

COURSES OF STUDY IN THE FIFTH YEAR

No.	Course	Quarters	Credits
	Preventive Medicine Dept.		
53	Preventive Medicine	1	3
61	Mental Hygiene	1	1
	School of Nursing Dept.		
11	Ethics of Nursing	1	1
	Medical Social Service		
151	Principles and Practice of Medical Social Service in Clinic, Hospital, and Home	1	3
157	Relationships of Hospital to Social Work	1	1
158	Occupational Therapy	1	3
159	Hospitals and Hospital Economics.	1	1
	Medicine		
68	Therapeutic Value of Reading....	1	1
76	Nervous and Mental Conditions..	1	1
	Library		
103	Hospital Library Administration..	1	1
104	Literature for Use of Hospital Groups (six hours weekly of required reading)	1	9
105	Field Work in Hospital Library...	3	9

Electives to the value of 11 credits to complete the total of 45 credits. Choice of these electives to be governed by choice of the students' projected field of service.

Lectures on hospital library work are being given in the Western Reserve Library School, and practice work in connection therewith is offered at the Lakeside Hospital in Cleveland.

THE HOSPITAL LIBRARY[1]

Why and How

Books are like an open door,
Out of which the mind can soar,
Rove the world on mighty wing,
Watch the stars and planets swing.
Books can set the spirit free
Though the body shackled be.

E. K. Jones.

Why Have a Library for the Patients

It will help make patients patient.

No longer can the hospital or the doctor overlook the mental state of the patient.

Books can help cure if wisely used.

[1] This is reprinted from a folder prepared by Miss Perrie Jones of the St. Paul Public Library for the information of hospital superintendents, not librarians.

How to Have a Library

Question:

How to acquire and maintain a library for the patients with a trained librarian to administer it, at no cost to the hospital.

Answer:

Go to your public library. There you will find special collections for the sick. The hospitalized sick have a right to its services. Why should department stores, factories, railway stations, etc., have collections of books from the public library free and not hospitals? The demand must come from the hospital. It is a fact that Books Help Cure the Sick.

What a 200-Bed Hospital Needs

About six hundred carefully chosen books, which shall be a loan to the hospitals, to be added to and taken from constantly as the needs of the hospital may require.

Leave out stories of grewsome murder.

Leave out stories, introspective and depressing.

Leave out books on medicine or psychiatry.

Fit the book to the patient.

Wholesome, amusing fiction, out-door tales, short stories, interesting biography and travel, inspiring poetry, essays; all these should be used. (See Hospital Library. E. K. Jones. A.L.A. Chicago. p. 91-145)

Amount of Service

Twice-a-week service, as many books as the patient may desire within reason and to be kept a reasonable length of time. No fines.

Equipment Provided by Library

Book cart—(See Hospital Library. E. K. Jones. A.L.A. Chicago. p. 11) Price about $30.

Books—Six hundred. Collected by drive from community.

Librarian—Part time only. Two half-days a week.

Uniform—Straight coat-like garment of white butchers' linen, reaching to bottom of skirt, buttoned down front, long sleeves with buttoned cuffs, loosely belted, having two pockets large enough for book cards.

Filing case—Standard library size.

Cards, pockets, etc.

Equipment Provided by Hospital

Adequate shelving space for the books. 1 ft. for from 8-10 books or approximate 60 ft. of shelving. This should be a locked case or in a locked room.

Procedure

The hospital librarian, in uniform, starts her rounds at an hour convenient to the hospital with books, magazines, and filing case in the book-cart. First of all she goes to the floor nurse for instructions as to which patients are not to be disturbed. She thus proceeds from ward to ward and floor to floor, noting special requests to be filled at the library, conferring with nurse and medical social worker when there is one, on the more difficult cases.

Training

A training course of one year is provided by the University of Minnesota. Write for a Bulletin to Mr. F. K. Walter, Librarian, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minnesota.

A Short List of Articles to be Found in Hospital Journals

"Culture Courses" in training schools for nurses. E. K. Jones. (Mod. Hosp. 3:205-7. Sept., 1914)

Growth of the hospital library. E. K. Jones. (Mod. Hosp. 18:452-4. May, 1922)

The hospital library; books for the patients. E. K. Jones. Reprinted from Mod. Hosp. v. 5. Oct., 1915.

Library in the mental hospital. E. K. Jones. (Mod. Hosp. 18:535-6. June, 1922)

Therapeutic use of a hospital library. S. I. Schwab and Elizabeth Green. (Hosp. Soc. Service Quar. 1:147-57. Aug., 1919. Also in Pres. Hosp. Bul. 44. Oct., 1920.)

Hospital library service. C. W. Sumner. (Hosp. Social Service Quar. 2:283-8. Aug., 1920)

Hospital library service established. C. W. Sumner. Hospital Management. Nov., 1920)

A free library service for every hospital administered and supported by the public library, but conforming to the rules and the spirit of the hospital—this is the state of affairs that hospital authorities may help to bring about by making known their needs to the librarian.

ADULT EDUCATION IN THE CHICAGO PUBLIC LIBRARY

A Pioneer in the Field

In September, 1923, The Chicago Public Library began, very cautiously, to offer a new service to readers in the form of an invitation to any who wished to pursue systematic courses of study or who desired personal direction in their reading to confer with a member of the staff detailed to represent the library in this experiment, which was organized under the name of Readers' Bureau. The plan involved not only the personal attention of an experienced staff of reference librarians, but included the provision of the necessary books in due order as required by the students. The Readers' Bureau has now been in operation for fifteen months. Miss Alice M. Farquhar, its accomplished director, in a report which reflects her own enthusiasm as well as the inspiration engendered by her grateful task, gives a number of interesting details which are here briefly summarized:

During the period mentioned the Bureau has prepared two hundred and thirty outlines on one hundred and seventy-seven subjects and has served three hundred and thirty-seven readers who have steadfastly followed the reading courses prescribed for them. At the end of the year one hundred and fifty-one active students were recorded, besides thirty who temporarily suspended their studies to be resumed later. Many study clubs and groups were supplied with systematically prepared material according to their requirements. Miss Farquhar says:

> The courses requested have been on every conceivable subject, 87 per cent of them cultural, the remaining 13 per cent largely business subjects such as salesmanship, advertising, accounting, business-letter writing, etc. There have been repeated requests for technical courses such as engineering, but these we have made no attempt to fill. In popularity, literature in its many subdivisions, such as modern, classical, special forms as the essay, poetry, drama, novel, etc., and the literature of the different countries, ranked first; psychology, a term covering a variety of topics, was second, Good English, third, and High School Work, fourth.
>
> The people asking for these courses are of all kinds and of all degrees of education, varying from those with not even a grade-school training to those with a college degree and a technical education. The former usually desire high school work and the others cultural studies which their technical courses have crowded out. All appear well satisfied with the service rendered and many report tangible results such as promotions, the passing of examinations, etc.
>
> Our object when we started was to prepare and adapt knowledge for any individual and give it to him in a form he could use, with as little red tape and expense as possible. I think we have been able to do this. We have spent almost nothing for supplies and the books we have purchased have been marked so that they may be used in a general reserve collection when we are through with them. With very few exceptions, we have been able to issue the books in order without delay or interruption.
>
> We have been pioneers in our particular corner of adult education, and have excited interest all over the country, many libraries expressing interest in our plan and procedure. We have also had requests from educators all over the country to be kept in touch with the work.

An important by-product of the work of the Readers' Bureau is the accumulation of a large number of valuable reading lists of a great variety of subjects, that will remain indefinitely useful and might, at some future time, be published for wider distribution.

Another development of our endeavors in the field of adult education is the supplying of information about educational opportunities open to the adult of every degree of preparation and in every field of educational endeavor. The collection and compilation of material on this subject is now under way. A third development is close contact and cooperation with other adult educational enterprises.

NOTES AND NEWS

For the greater part of the material on Hospital Libraries presented in this issue of the Bulletin, we are indebted to Miss Perrie Jones, hospital librarian for the St. Paul., Minn. Public Library and chairman of the A.L.A. Committee on Hospital Libraries.

A new Library Service Department has been established by Yawman and Erbe Mfg. Co. of Rochester, New York. Behind it are the combined resources, equipment and experience of both Yawman and Erbe, manu-

Continued on inside front cover.

CHILDREN'S CATALOG (Standard Catalog Series)

New Edition, Edited by Minnie Earl Sears

This third edition of the Children's Catalog includes about 4100 titles of books which are recognized by experienced workers in children's libraries and schools as desirable for children's departments of libraries. For the smaller libraries there is an edition of 1200 titles. The catalog is based on 89 selected library lists of children's books, and so represents the choice of specialists best fitted for this work.

The catalog is planned to meet two needs of a library: (1) a catalog and (2) a buying list, showing the best titles to buy in building up collections of children's books. It is a dictionary catalog, with author, title and subject entries in one alphabet, thus following the form of previous editions. The fullest information is given under the author entry, and includes prices and publishers (on which to insure accuracy, a great deal of time and labor has been spent), also dates of publication (except for fiction and mythology) and grades (in parentheses) for which the books are suitable. Annotations have been added to the author entry also, for most of the books included.

One of the first questions the editor had to consider was the elimination of titles out of date or otherwise undesirable, from the previous editions. In this she was assisted by a number of children's librarians, including Miss Alice I. Hazeltine, Alice M. Jordan, Effie L. Power, and Mrs. Mary E. S. Root. They also assisted in the selection of new titles, as did also Miss Nina C. Brotherton, Mary E. Eastwood, Clara W. Hunt and Annie Carroll Moore. On the scientific and technical books the assistance was had also of such specialists as Donald Hendry of Pratt Institute, E. H. McClelland of Pittsburgh, M. Meister of the New York Training School for Teachers, and Miss Miriam S. Draper of the Brooklyn Children's Museum. Of 1500 new titles examined for this new edition, some 600 titles have been selected.

A feature of the catalog which has always been especially valuable is the extensive analysis of books. In this edition 863 titles (making 942 volumes) have been analyzed, 150 of them new books not appearing in earlier editions of the Catalog. Special stress has been placed on bringing out material on topics which are decidedly "live" subjects in children's work. Thus, books on games and occupations, plays on special subjects, books on industries and inventions, nature books, and recent scientific material have all been fully analyzed. To teachers and normal school students, as well as librarians, this analysis will be an invaluable key to the resources of the books at their disposal, making available hitherto unsuspected material.

In addition to the regular alphabet, a list of the library lists of books on which this selection is based will follow the preface. Two brief lists will follow the alphabet: Aids in story telling, and Books about children's reading; also a list of titles by grades in three groups: 1, grades 1-3; 2, grades 4-6; 3, grades 7-8.

4100 titles, 640 pages, bound, ready now. Price $12 postpaid.
Service basis rates quoted to small libraries.

1200 titles, bound, ready in July. Price $3 postpaid.
Thin-paper copies for quantity use will be sold at a low price.

OTHER NEW BOOKS

THE SELECTION AND CARE OF SOUND INVESTMENTS. By Arthur Hobart Herschel, formerly Special Agent in the Bureau of Corporations. xxiii, 373 pages. $4.

Few things are more difficult than the making of sound investments; few require more thoughtful study; few a surer judgment. There may be some who blunder to success. If so, they have not invested—they have gambled.

Saving is a character-building enterprise. Self-denial, foresight, ambition, judgment are both its requisites and its results. But one may have the disposition to save and lack the knowledge of how to save wisely.

The author of this book has come to his task with a wealth of individual experience and prolonged study of his subject amply qualifying him for its presentation. More than four years have been devoted to its preparation. Written from the standpoint of the investor, it is simple in language, helpful in arrangement, clear in exposition, and pointed in illustration. It will prove a valuable assistant to those who wish a usable handbook dealing with an intricate but vital theme.

SELECTED ARTICLES ON CAPITAL PUNISHMENT. By Lamar T. Beman. (Handbook Series.) lxviii, 366 pages. $2.40.

This volume replaces the compilation on Capital Punishment in the Debaters' Handbook Series, the third edition of which was published in 1917, and is now out of print. The work has been rearranged and brought down to date; the briefs and bibliography have been enlarged and extended; limited bibliographies have been included on Murder in America, the Conviction of the Innocent, and the Power of Pardon, and a number of changes have been made in the material reprinted. Since the literature of the subject is voluminous the bibliography has been limited, for the most part, to recent material, with adequate information given as to where the older material may be secured.

SELECTED ARTICLES ON MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE. Compiled by Julia E. Johnsen. (Handbook Series.) lxviii, 293 pages. $2.40.

The articles selected for this Handbook give a summary of the various aspects of marriage and divorce bearing on the question of a uniform Federal law, by means of up-to-date representative reprints, a selected bibliography, and briefs. As a background, the historical, sociological, ethical and other points of view are touched upon. Both the selected articles and the bibliography are arranged as General, Affirmative and Negative, and the discussion covers both the question of a uniform Federal law, and, as alternative, uniform state laws. Aside from debaters the book should be helpful to those interested in legislation problems, or who have to deal in a practical way with the divorce problem.

LIST OF SUBJECT HEADINGS FOR THE INFORMATION FILE. Compiled by Helen F. Gould and Emma A. Grady. (Modern American Library Economy as Illustrated by the Newark, N.J. Free Public Library. John Cotton Dana, ed.) 2nd ed. xiv, 88 pages. $1.25.

This is a revised edition of the List of Subject Headings for Information File published as part of the Modern American Library Economy Series in 1917. Of the 3500 main entries included in the former edition, probably a third have been dropped. Many more new entries have been added, making now about 4000 in all. A new preface by Marguerite L. Gates, of the Lending Department, explains the use of the Information File in the Newark Library, and how it is supplemented by the Pamphlet Library. A list of sources of information fills some four-and-one-half pages.

THE LIBRARY AND ITS CONTENTS

Reprints of Articles and Addresses

With Notes by Harriet Price Sawyer, Principal of the St. Louis Library School. 471 pages. $2.25 postpaid.

(No. 5 in Classics of American Librarianship, edited by Arthur E. Bostwick, Ph.D.)

In accordance with the general aim of the Series to which this volume belongs, the articles reprinted are "Classics," in that each has played its part, either in making the modern library what it is, or in chronicling the changes that operated to bring the modern library about, at the times those changes were made. Familiarity with these "Classics" is valuable for every member of the library profession, and in collecting and arranging them in one series, Dr. Bostwick is performing a valuable service.

The word "contents" in the title of this compilation must be interpreted to mean "essential contents"—in other words, books. The papers quoted cover some of the most important or interesting beginnings in the acquisition of books and in their preparation for use. They are arranged under the general subjects of Book selection; Book buying; Classification; Cataloging; Accessioning; Shelf lists; Inventory; and Bookbinding.

The four volumes that have been previously issued in this series are

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE LIBRARY AND THE PUBLIC SCHOOL. By Arthur E. Bostwick, Ph.D. (Sold only on orders for the entire set.) 331 pages. $2.25 postpaid.

"Such a series of books should be welcome for reference use."—*Bulletin of Bibliography.*

LIBRARY WORK WITH CHILDREN. By Alice I. Hazeltine, Supervisor of Children's Work, St. Louis Public Library. 396 pages. $2.25 postpaid.

"Parents who wish to know what the public service is doing for the good of every child will find the service inspiring. And librarians will find much useful matter in the suggestions."—*Literary Digest.*

THE LIBRARY AND SOCIETY. By Arthur E. Bostwick, Ph.D. 474 pages. $2.25 postpaid.

"It is a mine of information, not only with reference to the present outlook on the social significance of libraries; to librarians and library trustees especially, it should prove a great stimulus."—*Survey.*

THE LIBRARY AND ITS ORGANIZATION. By Gertrude G. Drury, Chief Instructor, St. Louis Library School, 509 pages. $2.25 postpaid.

"The collection while largely of historical value contains much that is live and usable."—*A.L.A. Bkl.*

Other volumes to be published are

LIBRARY AND ITS HOME
LIBRARY WITHOUT THE WALLS
LIBRARY WITHIN THE WALLS
LIBRARY AND ITS WORKERS
LIBRARY AS A VOCATION

Each volume is indexed—a complete index to the series will be in Volume 10. Price: $2.25 a volume; $20 for complete set. Seven or more volumes in one order, $2 each.

Some Important Reference Tools for the Library

[Orders can be placed by means of the enclosed order blank]

DICTIONARY OF TECHNICAL AND GENERAL TERMS AND PHRASES: French-English and English-French. Used in Civil, Mechanical and Mining Engineering and Allied Sciences and Industries. By J. O. Kettridge, F.S.A.A., A.C.I.S., author of Kettridge's Dictionary of Financial and Business Terms, Phrases and Practice. 2 vols. Postpaid from New York, $14.00; London, $12.50.

Contains the translation of 100,000 words, terms and phrases illustrated by numerous examples and illustrations, also a method of telegraphic coding by which any entry in the Dictionary can be condensed into a 10-letter cypher word with indicator and check.

CATALOGUE GÉNÉRAL DE LA LIBRAIRIE FRANÇAISE. By Henri Stein.

Continuation of the work of O. Lorenz (1840-1885: 11 vols.) and D. Jordell (1886-1918: 17 vols.).

Vol 28 (1916-1918). Complete in one vol. (1) Authors, 555 pages (2) Subjects, 278 pages. Pa. $10.50; Half lea. $12.50, postpaid.

Vol. 29 (1919-1921). In preparation. Orders taken now at the same price as for Vol. 28.

INDEX GENERALIS, 1923-1924. 4th edition revised to date and edited by R. de Montessus de Ballore. 1900 pages. $5.50 postpaid.

The Yearbook of the universities, libraries, astronomical observatories, museums, scientific institutes, academies and learned societies. Special arrangements have been made of the material in this edition for the convenience of English-speaking people.

DER NEUE BROCKHAUS: Handbuch des Wissens. 4 vols. Special library price, half linen, $15.00; half vellum, $16.50 postpaid.

The first new complete post-war German encyclopedia, 3,000 pages, over 10,000 illustrations, and 266 plates and maps. (Many in colors).

MEYER'S LEXIKON. Vol. I. A.-Bechstein. $6.50

This new edition of this famous lexicon will be in 12 volumes, and will be published within the next four years. Each vol. $6.50.

Of the two following items only a very few sets are available. As soon as they are disposed of these special prices will not be renewed.

DEUTSCHES BÜCHERVERZEICHNIS: an Author Index to German Books, Periodicals and Maps: with Subject Index in a Separate Alphabet.

1911-1914. (3 Vols. A-K; L-Z; Index). Half mor, $35.00 postpaid.

1915-1920. (3 Vols. A-K; L-Z; Index). Half mor. $45.00 postpaid.

BIBLIOGRAPHIE DER ZEITSCHRIFTENLITERATUR: Partial set only.

Abteilung A: Deutschsprachigen Zeitschriften. Vols. 34-47 (pt. 3) 1914-1920, lacking parts 35A, 36B, 38A, 42A and 44.

Abteilung B: Fremdsprachigen Zeitschriften. Vols. 12-17, 1914-1916.

Abteilung C: Bibliographie der Renzionen. Vols. 19-32, lacking Vol. 31, Vols. 20, 22 and 32 are incomplete.

Unbound, postpaid complete, $99. Parts sold separately. Price quoted on request.